





GARFIELD'S POLICY.

The New York Tribune of the 3d inst.

editorially says: "The time seems fit

for at least one statement about the

administration of President Garfield.

It is not to be used as a make-weight

in pending Senatorial contests, whether

in New York or elsewhere. We are fully

entitled to say this, and the words are

authorized to their full significance. It

is proper to say, further, that the

Administration will see to it that the

men from New York and other States who

had the courage at Chicago to obey the

wishes of their districts in the

ballotting for President, and who

shall not suffer for it nor lose by

it. They will not fail of honorable

recognition for their independence, their

courage, their resolute pursuit of the

policy they believed best for the

Republic and for the country. Gen-

tleman at Albany, who are said to

have been threatened with a different

course at Washington, may re-

assure themselves. The Adminis-

tration of President Garfield is ad-

ministration for the whole Repub-

lican party. It will foment no quar-

rels; it will most earnestly seek the

things that make for peace and the

unity of the party. It will not permit

its friends to be persecuted for their

friendship. Whoever has been per-

suaded to doubt this may as well

henceforth a declaration of indepen-

dence from the dictation of any

authority save the wishes of con-

stituents and his own convictions

of policy and right.

A sensation occurred in the State

Senate when Eckley B. Cox, the new

Democratic Senator from Luzerne,

came to be sworn in. Instead of

glibly taking the ironclad oath

required by the new Constitution,

that he had not paid or contrib-

uted, or promised to pay or contrib-

ute, either directly or indirectly, any

money or other valuable thing to

procure his nomination or election,

except for necessary and proper

expenses expressly authorized by

law. Mr. Cox declined to be

sworn, and made a statement in

plain English. He said that he

had not been aware that the effect

of the oath was so stringent as it

is until he examined the act of

1874, passed to expressly declare

that those who were authorized

expenses. These were limited by

the act to expenses for printing,

travelling, and disseminating in-

formation to the public, political

meetings, demonstrations, and

conventions. He had devoted

money to the usual election

expenses, and thought it was

not used to corrupt voters; and

he was spent for other purposes

than those expressly authorized

by the act; hence he could not

conscientiously take the constitu-

tional oath.

The Christian Register, published

at Boston, always an able, interest-

ing paper, came to us last week

looking more handsome than ever.

It was more than usually new, being

issued from its new office, printed

from its new type, and under the

direction of a new editor. Rev. S.

J. Barrows, succeeds Rev. Charles

G. Ames, who, however, to the

great pleasure of the Register's

readers continues to be an

editorial contributor. Among the

writers for the paper are Rev. J.

Freeman Clarke, Rev. Edward

Everett Hale, Mrs. Fanny B.

Ames, Mrs. A. D. Whitney, Rev.

Robert Colyer, Rev. John W.

Chadwick, George S. Merriam,

Oliver Johnson, Miss Mary

THE WHITAKER WILL CASE.

DICKERSON, PUTTE AND VANARSDALEN

PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO THE IN-

DICTIONMENT.

William R. Dickerson, Joel M. Van-

arsdalen and Hermann C. Putte

were arraigned in the Quarter Ses-

sions, Philadelphia, for forging the

Whitaker will. The bill of indict-

ment contained four charges, namely:

Executed conspiracy, forging the

Whitaker will and publishing it. Aaron

Thompson counsel for William R.

Dickerson, entered a plea of not

guilty, and he also filed a special

plea to the effect that the will

alleged to be forged was not a

forgery at all, but the true and

genuine will of Robert Whitaker.

Joel M. Vanarsdalen filed his own

case. He made a motion asking

District Attorney Graham to

furnish him with a bill of partic-

ulars, but after some discussion the

motion was overruled as being

premature. Vanarsdalen then

demurred to the indictment on

technical grounds, and after

argument the demurrer was

overruled. William F. Johnson

appeared as counsel for Putte,

and asked that the name of a

responsible prosecutor be

indorsed upon the indictment.

Mr. Graham replied that he

was not officially informed

of the case, and Judge Finletier

as the prosecutor was to

establish who the prosecutor

was. After the reading of the

transcript from the Magistrate

who had bound the defendants

over, the Judge refused the

motion for the indorsement of

the prosecutor. Vanarsdalen

renewed his motion for a

bill of particulars, but the

District Attorney argued that

the bill of indictment was

specific enough, and contained

all the information which the

defendants were entitled to, and

the Court refused the

indication. The District At-

torney then insisted that the

defendants should plead.

Thereupon Putte pleaded not

guilty, and Vanarsdalen did the

same, subject, however, to the

objections which he had taken

to the ruling of the Court.

Judge Finletier struck out all

the words "not guilty" from this

latter plea. With respect to the

special plea of Dickerson, the

District Attorney moved to

strike out all after the words

"not guilty." After argument,

this motion was granted, the

Court, however, giving

Dickerson's counsel the right to

file the special plea, provided he

could produce authorities in

support of that right. Each

of the defendants thus

pleaded not guilty. Mr. Graham

said he would try the case as

early as it was practicable

for him to do so, but he could

not go on immediately with the

trial because, as the Court

knew, this was his first

day in office, and as the

testimony in the case was

very voluminous, it would

take some time to make

preparation for trial. He

thought he could go on

with the case on the 15th

of the month, and this being

assented to, the matter went

over until that time, with the

understanding that the

defendants have a week or ten

days' notice of the fixing of

GOVERNOR HOYT'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Hoyt, sent

to the Legislature on Tuesday, has

been received. It begins by

referring to the growth and

power of the people of the

State, and then instructs the

members as to the duties

required of them.

The receipts at the State

Treasury from December 1st,

1879, to November 30th,

1880, were \$6,720,334.47, and

the disbursements during the

same time were \$6,820,119.49.

For the year ending

November 30th, 1881, the

estimated revenues are to

be to the General Fund, \$3,244,

000; to the Sinking Fund, \$2,160,

000, total, \$5,404,000.

The estimated expenses for the

same period are, from the







BALTIMORE MD

Ten Cent Bargains at  
**R.D.'S.**

cents for 10 and 15 and upwards. A large lot  
of stock is full of **Brown Hangers**, etc. Custom  
required, **Hot Air Furnaces** repaired, Roofing

**BRANCH ST. REAL ESTATE.**

**THEODORE CORNELL**  
keeps constantly on hand a full supply of  
**MEAT OF ALL KINDS,**  
reasonable prices. He respectfully solicits a share  
of patronage from the people of Bristol and vicinity.

**GRACE,**

**GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER,**  
per Hanger.

**Graining, &c.**  
materials furnished **cheap and country work**  
**No. 119 CEDAR STREET,**  
Above Episcopal Church,  
Bristol, Pa

**CARPETS**  
**Washed and Scoured**  
**RAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.**  
**RUSSELLS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.**

**AT**  
**Livingston Mills,**  
**BRISTOL, PA.**